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M N 21 AUG 2016
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 849)

Name of Candidate	Pradeep Kumar Dwivedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	25483
Center	MN	Date	21/08/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What do you understand by the term Watershed Management? Discuss with examples the importance and challenges of watershed management in India.

जल-संभर प्रबंधन (वाटरशेड मैनेजमेंट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में जल-संभर प्रबंधन के महत्व और चुनौतियों की उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Watershed management is the integrated approach ~~the~~ to conserve all the associated factors that impact the health of valuable natural resource such as forest green cover, river basin management, ground water, Agricultural practices etc.

India is a country suffering from scarce water resources. over traditional water resources are polluted due to over-exploitation and leading to degraded quality and quantity of water and being a tropical country, to mitigate the impact of climate change the watershed management is intense necessity of India

why it is important

(1) watershed management will help to improve the quality of land, more fertile land enhances productivity which will curb stress migration to urban areas and may help to curb the impact of over populated urban agglomerations

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(II) Improved forest cover is a component of watershed management which will help to resist soil degradation and cascading effects

(III) Increase in rural household income: An efficient watershed management leads to more productivity and more household income which brings rural prosperity

(IV) food security issues will be tackled

(V) Efficient watershed management will improve groundwater quality and quantity reducing health impacts and bringing down out of pocket health expenditure

Examples

(I) Rajendra singh of Bhartiya Tarun sangh has successfully ~~adopted~~ lead his way to adoption of watershed management in Arakari village of Rajsthan and solving the water scarcity issues

(II) Anna Hazare motivated Ralegan siddhi to adept watershed management practices such as cropping of less water demanding crops and water harvesting etc. to bring the village prosperity

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challanges to watershed management

1. Equitable distribution of resources is the major challanges. As adepting such practices demands cooperative practices ~~the~~ and effective cooperation can work only if every member gets its due which demands equitable distribution of profits

2. ~~To bring~~ Effective people participation:

watershed management is an integrated process which require participation at every level and needs a motivating force to bring them on equal terms

3. Strong decentralisation of power and Effective Panchayati Raj institutions are requires. which needs participation of representatives without concentrating on vote bank politics

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2. Two important characteristic features of monsoon rainfall are variability and sudden breaks. Elaborate. Also bring out the critical role played by variability of rainfall in determining the cropping pattern in India.
मानसूनी वर्षा की दो महत्वपूर्ण अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताएँ परिवर्तिता और आकस्मिक विच्छेद (विभंग) का पाया जाना है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। साथ ही भारत में फसल प्रतिरूप के निर्धारण में वर्षा की परिवर्तिता द्वारा निभायी जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

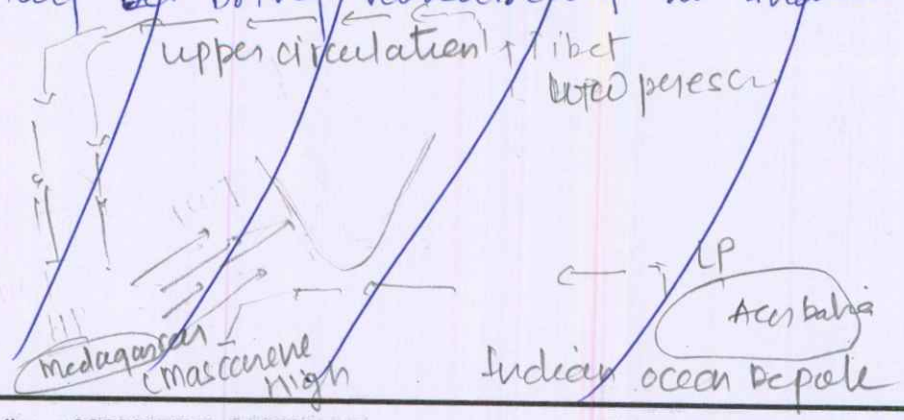
Monsoon rainfall is the characteristic feature of Rainfall in India due to the reversal of trade winds and associated factors. Two important features of monsoon rainfall are variability both regional and temporal and ~~brakes~~ sudden breaks.

Reasons of variability & breaks

Tempo. Indian monsoon is affected by many factors

(1) ~~South~~ Sub tropical westerly Jet streams:

Strong Sub tropical westerly jet streams helps in bringing more rainfall to India which are in turn affected by pressure conditions in Mascarene high and also on Indian ocean dipole conditions which may ~~be~~ bring variability to Indian monsoon



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(i) Somali current : strong somali current brings good rainfall in India as it pushes rain bearing winds to India

(ii) Merging of 2nd equatorial trough with ITCZ : even though low pressure condition has been built at Tibet yet if 2nd equatorial trough does not merge effectively with Tibet LP ~~so~~ than ~~to~~ it brings low rainfall and after merging with ITCZ it may again demerge which may lead to breaks in the monsoon

(iii) subtropical westerly jet streams : southern branch of STWJ maintain high pressure conditions and delay of building of LP at tibet. and once shift of STWJ northward enhances LP condition in Tibet. if southern branch of STWJ again reestablishes breaks in monsoon happen ~~and~~ ~~also~~ ~~to~~

(iv) Indian ocean dipole and pressure at Mascarene high also affect Indian monsoon ~~wati~~

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So variability and breakes are phenomena of monsoon which makes it distinct and divide cropping pattern of India into 3 phases

(I) Kharif : Kharif crops are mainly tropical crops such as rice, Jute etc which demands high water availability. So these are grown in wet season of India from July - September

(II) Rabi season : Rabi crops are mainly grain crops such as gram and wheat which require distinct dry period and less water than rice, etc. So they are cropped in Nov - March time as higher temprature in March helps in ripening

(III) Zayad season : These are mainly vegetable crops and complitly dependent on irrigation

Hence monsoon is an integrated fabric of Indian culture and cropping pattern.

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3. What is the difference between condensation and precipitation? Elaborate upon the various forms of condensation.
संघनन और वर्षण के बीच क्या अन्तर है? संघनन के विभिन्न रूपों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Condensation : Condensation is the process of conversion of vapour molecules into liquid molecules and this is brough by low temperature. ~~and~~

Precipitation : Precipitation is the phenomena which happens when moisture holding capacity of air is reached ~~and~~ either due to humidity or low temperature and water falls and land in either ice form or liquid form

Different forms of Condensation

(I) Dew : Dew is the condensation when dew point is greater than freezing point. water condenses in liquid form over stones, leaves and other surfaces this is ~~chara~~ conditioned by long winter nights, clear sky etc.

(II) Fog : fog is formation of cloud at surface level. when condensation takes place in ~~a~~ dust particles present in air due to low surface temperature

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and more ~~high~~ upper atmosphere temperature fog takes place. Mist is fog condition with high humidity.

(iii) Snow: when the freezing point of is a greater than dew point vapour ~~water~~ freezes before it converted to dew and phenomena of snow takes place

Condensation ~~can~~ is not necessarily conversion ~~of liquid form~~ ~~in~~ of vapour form into liquid, Direct conversion to solid form may also takes place which is called Sublimation

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4. What factors are responsible for the origin and modification of ocean currents? Explain with examples how ocean current currents affect the climate of surrounding regions.

महासागरीय धाराओं की उत्पत्ति एवं रूपांतरण के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि महासागरीय धाराएँ निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं।

ocean currents are movement of ocean water in bulk at surface and subsurface level which helps in distribution of heat

~~Conc~~ factors for origin

(I) Gravity : Gravity is the primary force responsible behind movement of ocean currents

(II) ~~Mocem~~ Coriolis forces : Direction of rotation of earth leads to coriolis forces which in turn affect the movemt of water

(III) wind direction : Direction of winds are primary factor to decide the direction of ocean currents. Normally ocean currents follow the direction of trade winds and westerlies

(IV) Temperature : oceanic currents are generally movement ~~of~~ governed by temperature because temperature affects salinity, pressure conditions, and in turn wind conditions

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factors responsible for modification

(I) shore line : with the encounter of coast line with ocean currents. It leads to change of (modification of) direction of oceanic currents

(II) Monsoon winds : reversal in the direction of monsoon winds affect the direction of oceanic currents in Indian ocean region. These are primarily due to shifting of ITCZ

Affect of ocean currents in local conditions

oceanic currents are major factors affecting the climate of surrounding areas such as

(I) Warm currents : warm current such as gulf stream bring up the temperature of western Europe during winter seasons that is the ~~region~~ reason why ports of Norway are in operation ~~at~~ during even in winter season but of Russia are not despite being in same lattitude

Examples: Murmansk port, Humber Port port

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(II) Cold currents: Cold currents are the ~~ex~~ major ~~regions~~ reason why most of the deserts are located in western margin. For example Peru current gives dessicating effect to Atacama desert while cold Californian current affects mohave desert canary current is major reason of less rainfall in western African area ~~and~~ which is why this area is less productive

(III) meeting zone of cold and warm current brings upwelling conditions which leads to high plankton growth due to more nutrient availability. And good fishing grounds in tem. Also meeting zone is characterised by foggy conditions such as New foundland island is meeting zone of Gulf stream and labrador current ~~which~~ and Bahia Blanca in ~~brazi~~ falkland islands are good fishing grounds Also foggy condition affect ship Navigation

Examples: Bahia Blanca - (Brazil current and west wind drift)

New foundland - labrador current (C) and Gulf stream

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5. Elaborate on the characteristic features of vegetation in equatorial regions. Discuss the factors which affect the development of these regions.
विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की वनस्पति की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इन क्षेत्रों के विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Equatorial regions are regions around equator and characterised by constant rainfall due to low pressure conditions, and hence high humidity & same climatic conditions throughout the year ~~lungs~~ These are also called lungs of earth

Above conditions ~~the~~ brings out specific type of vegetation called Equatorial rain fores which have following characters.

(1) Dense canopy : Equitorial rainforest are characterised by dense canopy and ~~o~~ hence they are difficult to access

(2) Growth of Epiphytes : less availability of light at bottom leads to growth of epiphytes ~~as~~ so as to avail sunlight for their growth

(3) High diversety : Equatorial vegetation is characterised by high diversity due to less anthropogenic disturbance and favourable conditions ~~throughout~~ throughout the year

(4) shallow roots to tap nutrient in nutrient deficit soil

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main examples of ~~tropical~~ equatorial vegetation are soft wood tress such as mahogany, Rosewood etc.

These conditions affect the development of these regions. major regions of this type are Amazon rainforests and rain forests of Indonasia

1. Equatorial climate is characterised by high temperature and humid conditions which makes it disease prone area hence for the development of this region effective healthcare system is necessary

2. These areas are not easily accessible so lumbering industries are difficult to develop there due to hindrance in vehicle movements hence proper development of transport channels may lead to growth of lumbering and hence economic prosperity

3. Since soil of these areas does not promote agriculture hence forest resources are main livelihood factors so Biodiversity conservation and cooperation with nature may bering prosperity to this region

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6. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified Social Forestry into Urban forestry, Rural Forestry and Farm Forestry. Briefly explain each. Discuss advantages of Social Forestry in our pursuit towards sustainable development. Why has it not been successful on a large scale?

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग (1976) ने सामाजिक वानिकी को शहरी वानिकी, ग्रामीण वानिकी एवं कृषि वानिकी में वर्गीकृत किया है। संक्षेप में प्रत्येक की व्याख्या कीजिए। संधारणीय विकास की दिशा में किए जाने वाले हमारे प्रयासों में सामाजिक वानिकी के लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। यह वृहत स्तर पर सफल क्यों नहीं हुई है?

social forestery was the term first used by National commision on Agriculture with the purpose of reducing burden on ~~ref~~ afforestation on forest areas and promote ~~for~~ plantation and development of forest on fallow and unused land and community land as well for more green cover.

Social forestery is mainly categorised into three parts

(I) Urban forestery: Urban forestery is using community spaces such as parks, roadside etc for green cover. It ~~is~~ mainly concerns with urban areas. Since less space is available in urban areas plantation is promoted in common spaces such as parks and individual spaces such as outside houses etc.

(II) Rural forestery: Rural forestery is promotion and plantation in community spaces, common lands and other

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fallow and unused land in rural areas. common grassland and canals sides etc may also be used for this purpose

(III) farm forestery : Plantation of forest plants along with crops in Agricultural fields in farm forestery. This can be done either which economic or non economic ~~intentio~~ intentions. Unused farm spaces can also be used for this purpose

social forestery can bring advantage to the society in many ways

(1) Resistant towards climate change: increased forest cover may help to mitigate climate change effect and help us to keep temperature level with in limits

(2) minor forest produce such as woods etc which are mayor source of feed for rural population. social forestery may helps in upbringing these resources

(3) may help in curbing distress migration due to enhanced employment opportunities due to increased forest cover Bihar has successfully increased its forest cover ~~from~~ 7% to 12% by social forestery and also reduced distress

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migration level

(4) Enhanced security to women and child

Challanges:

(I) community spaces are ~~least~~ most exploited spaces & hence proper protection mechanism is required

(II) Rural Awareness & low literacy level is major hinderance to success of social forestry

(III) Equitable distribution of benefits.

(IV)

way forward

(I) Social forestry may be integrated with MNREGA which may help in empowerment of disabled as they are not able to ~~stem~~ take stern jobs provided by MNREGA, Also integrating it will lead to development of necessary forest resources and rural employment hence increased rural income

(II) schemes may be provided to enhance the sense of ownership of plants in community to curb the exploitation of forest resources.

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7. What is the difference between tropical and extra-tropical cyclones? Why do tropical cyclones weaken over the land after landfall?
उष्णकटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात में क्या अंतर है? उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात लैंन्डफॉल के बाद स्थलीय भाग पर पहुंच कर क्यों कमजोर पड़ जाते हैं?

Tropical cyclones	Extra tropical cyclones
1. originate over sea and require higher sea surface temperature	1. originate over land and no such high SST condition is required
2. move from east to west	2. move from west to east (follow the direction of westerlies)
3. characteristic of tropical low lattitude regions.	3. character of mid and high lattitude regions. (Temperate regions)
4. occur in specific period of year when suitable conditions ~~are~~ such as low pressure, high temperature are fell filled	4. occur throughout the year and no such conditions are required
5. ~~The~~ Due to movement of air upward (convection of Air)	5. Due to meeting of cold and warm air masses

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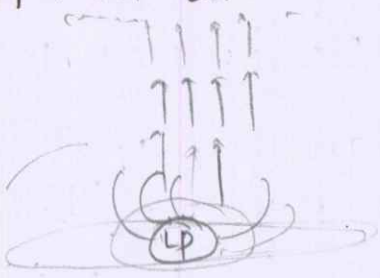
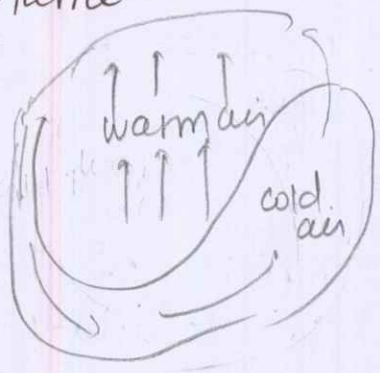
6. These are abrupt and difficult to predict and hence bring more damage to life and property	6. These are gradual and more predictable and does not cause damage to ~~to~~ life and property
7. They are generally characterised by a specific name such as Hud Hud, Typhoon etc.	7. They are not known by any name.
8. 	
9. Generally contains high pressure area in middle called eye of storm	9. No such eye is formed

Tropical cyclones ~~fall~~ are fuelled by moisture from the sea. When the move toward land, the moisture supply is cut off and due to non availability of further moisture over land

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tropical cyclones weaken over land

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8. What are air masses? How are they classified? Discuss their role in frontogenesis.
वायुराशियाँ क्या हैं? वे किस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किए जाते हैं? वाताग्रजनन (फ्रंटोजैनेसिस) में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए।

Air masses are homogenous horizental mass of air characterised by similar moisture and temperature conditions

Air masses take their classification from the characteristics of area over which they originate. mainly areas of earth are divided into 4 parts and hence 4 Airmass types

Area	Air mass
1. Tropical oceans	- maritime tropical
2. low latitude land area	- continental tropical
3. Temperate and polar regions	- Polar Continental
4. Arctic ocean ~~and~~	- maritime Polar

The front is the meeting point of two airmasses. generally polar Airmasses are characterised by low temperature and Tropical airmasses are high temperature masses with high humidity

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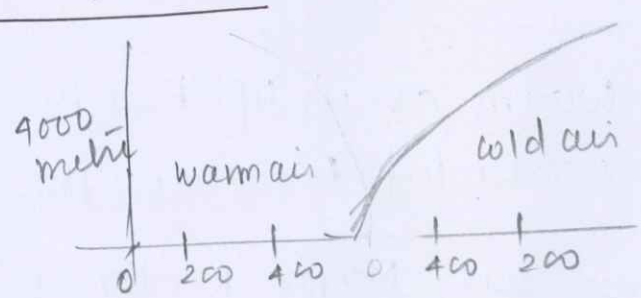
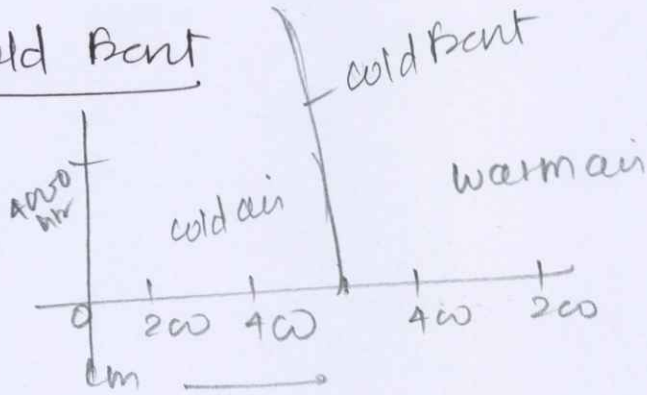
when two type of masses meet frontogenesis takes place

(1) warm front



when warm airmass pushes cold airmass warm front forms which is characterised by gradual gradient, and upliftment of warm air takes place

(2) cold front



when cold airmass pushes warmairmass sudden upliftment of warm air takes place ~~also~~ which is characterised by steep gradient and formation of cumulonimbus clouds.

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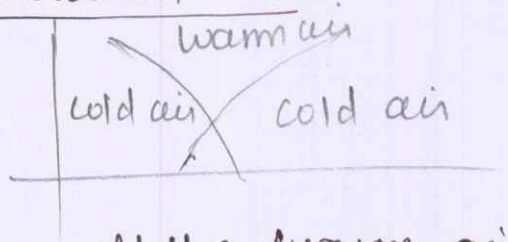
(iii) Occluded Front



when all the warm air is uplifted the formation of occluded front takes place

Hence Airmasses are major factor of frontogenesis and brings frontal rain-fall into ~~areas~~ picture.

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9. What are the factors responsible for location of a large number of Steel Industries in India's Chota Nagpur plateau region? What were reasons for the development of Bhadravati Steel Plant inspite of unavailability of coal in the vicinity of the region?

भारत के छोटा नागपुर पठार क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक संख्या में स्टील उद्योगों की अवस्थित लिए से कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्षेत्र के आसपास कोयले की उपलब्धता न होने पर भी भद्रावती इस्पात संयंत्र के विकास के क्या कारण थे?

Chhota Nagpur plateau is a region which provides all the necessary resources for the development of Steel Industries. This area is Rich in coal Resources (Jharia, Raniganj) and also rich in Iron ore. Areas around Jharkhand, Orissa are major iron rich areas other raw material such as maganese ~~and~~ are also available here in sufficient quantity hence Chhota Nagpur is characterised by location of large no. of steel Industries.

Bhadravati steel plant is located near Kandermukh iron ore mine. This region is deficit in ~~co~~ coal. Initially the coal was transported from many source regions but due to high transportation cost it was not economical. Hence development of Electric furnace at

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Bhadravati ~~steel~~ steel plant solved this major issue as supply of electricity is sufficed by Hydroelectric power plant in Bhadravati river and also fog falls provide generation of Hydroelectricity which provide sufficient energy to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ steel plant at Bhadravati.

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10. Himalayas are not only a physical barrier, they are also a climatic, drainage and cultural divide. Discuss.

हिमालय श्रृंखलाएँ न केवल भौतिक विभाजक हैं, बल्कि वे जलवायुजन्य, अपवाही और सांस्कृतिक विभाजक भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Himalayas have been characteristic feature of Indian culture, climate and Drainage conditions. It has acted as physical barrier and provide ~~secu~~ security to subcontinent from external attack from ages. It has also characterised ~~by~~ the climatic, Drainage and cultural conditions

1. climatic conditions : Himalaya plays a major role in climate of subcontinent. cold winds moving from central Asia are blocked by Himalaya and this saves North India from severe cold conditions. Also Himalaya is obstruction to monsoon winds which makes monsoon winds dissipates all the moisture in India ~~itself~~. Meghaya is region with highest rainfall due to ~~to~~ funnel effect provided by North eastern Himalayas.

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(II) Drainage : Indian river system is typically divided into Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers. All north Indian rivers originate from Himalayas and get perennial water supply from melting glaciers. Ganga the major Himalayan river is the lifeline of plains of India

(III) Cultural divide : Himalayan region provides unique climatic conditions and these climatic conditions lead to unique culture, more tribal population difficult surviving conditions which affects the local culture around Himalaya and makes it distinct from rest of world.

Hence Himalaya is not only a physical barrier it is also a climatic, Drainage and cultural divide

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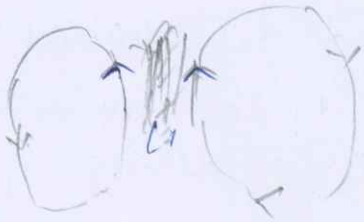
11. Ocean basins are in a way similar to the landforms. Explain all the relief features shown by the basins with illustrations.
महासागरीय बेसिन एक प्रकार से भू-आकृतियों के समान हैं। बेसिनों द्वारा प्रदर्शित सभी उच्चावच विशेषताओं का सचित्र वर्णन कीजिए।

ocean basins have diverse relief structures ~~are~~ ~~more~~ ~~even~~ and they are even more diverse than land-forms
major ocean relief structures

(I) mid oceanic ridges (MOR): These are fundamental structures formed due to diversion of oceanic crust. Due to diversion the oceanic crust breaks apart and magma comes out. This magma accumulates and mid oceanic ridges are formed. ~~They are~~



(o-o divergence)

(II) mid oceanic ridge is major feature of oceanic crust and is most ~~abundan~~ abundantly placed.

(II) Trenches: Trenches are formed when Heavier oceanic crust subducts under lighter continental crust or any lighter oceanic crust. They

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are most deepest parts of the earth and lead to destruction of oceanic crust which is formed at mid oceanic ridges
Examples: Mariana trench (Pacific ocean)

(iii) Abyssial plane: Plane consist of about 40% of oceanic crust. They consist of rich mineral resources such as polymettalic nodules (PMN). Study and efforts for the economic extraction of PMN is undertaken by International sea bed Authority

(iv) Island Arcs: volcanic island arcs are formed by volcanic activity at ocean floor. These are formed at ~~ocean~~ O-O diverging or O-C diverging limbs and when accumulation of magma comes above ocean water level island arc is formed
examples: ~~Puerto Rico Island~~
→ Andaman Island group

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12. Discuss the important facts revealed by the mapping of the ocean floor and palaeomagnetic studies for the development of hypothesis of Sea Floor Spreading. How is Plate Tectonics Theory an improvement over Sea Floor Spreading?

सागरीय अधस्तल विस्तार की अवधारणा के विकास के लिए, महासागरीय तल के मानचित्रण एवं पुरा चुंबकीय अध्ययनों द्वारा प्रकट किए गए महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों की चर्चा कीजिए। प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत को किस प्रकार सागरीय अधस्तल विस्तार की तुलना में एक सुधरा हुआ स्वरूप कहा जा सकता है?

Mapping of oceanic floor and palaeo magnetic studies revealed following facts.

(I) Since earth change its magnetism ~~with~~ Alternatively, magma erupted takes the magnetic properties of that time and study of magnetism of MOR ~~rec~~ revealed the age of oceanic crest and their rate of formation

(II) As ~~the~~ we move away from the mid oceanic ridges age of rocks increases, and ~~most~~ youngest rocks found at the centre

(III) Pacific oceans crest spreads with highest rate and also diverges at highest rate whereas atlantic is spreading with ~~[illegible]~~ moderate rate

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(iv) Diverging limbs lead to spreading of crest where as converging limbs lead to destruction

(v) ocean floor mapping revealed that oceanic floor is much more diverse than terrestrial floor

sea floor spreading theory did not answered many questions such as the force behind sea floor spreading, why some areas posess high volcanic activity while some are stable etc.

Plate tectonic theory addressed these issues and provided that earth is made up of plates (oceanic and continental) which are in constant movement and these plate interact with each other. These plate interactions are the major cause of formation of landforms, ocean floor and volcanic Activity

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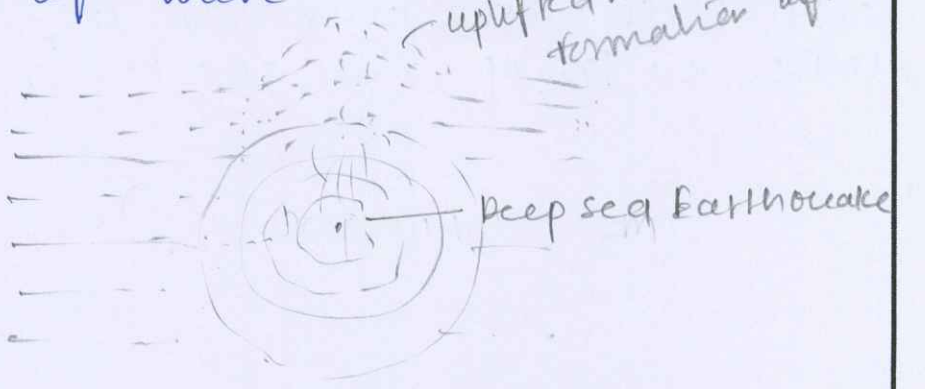
13. How are tsunami waves formed? Explain why a tsunami is difficult to detect and its impact is less over oceans and more near the coasts.
सुनामी तरंगें किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए कि सुनामी का पता लगाना कठिन क्यों है और इसका प्रभाव महासागरों पर कम और तटों पर अधिक क्यों होता है?

Tsunami waves are formed due to marine ~~volcan~~ Earthquakes. ~~The~~ when an earthquake happens at deep sea level it leads to transmission of energy to water above surface and take the form of wave.



Tsunami waves are characterised by High speed of order of 700 km/hour and wavelength of the order of 150km Due to depth at origin point at deep sea levels ~~they~~ Amplitude of waves is very low and they are not detected over oceans. and often went unnoticed by ~~and~~ ships

But when these waves come to shallow water although their velocity

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decreases ~~and~~ ~~to~~ but since depth is not enough, wavelength of the wave decreases which leads to increases in Amplitude (wave hight), when this wave with high Amplitude hits the coast it brings heavy damage to life and property at coast

Hence early detection system is necessary to adopt preventive ~~mea~~ measures to minimise the loss of life and property

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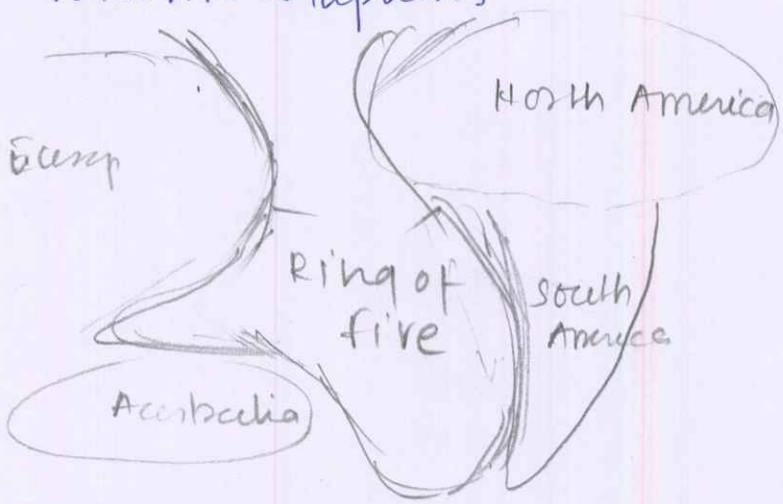
14. What is the Pacific Ring of Fire and what is its significance? Why does the Atlantic Coast have very few active volcanoes in comparison to the Pacific ocean?

प्रशांत महासागरीय अग्नि वलय (*पेसिफिक रिंग ऑफ फायर*) क्या है और इसका क्या महत्व है? प्रशांत महासागर की तुलना में अटलांटिक महासागर के तट पर बहुत कम सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी क्यों पाए जाते हैं?

The coast lines around the pacific plate compose the ring of fire, so named because of many volcanoes. volcanic arcs and oceanic benches partly encircling the pacific Basin form the so called Pacific ring of fire, a zone of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions



Significance

I) Ring of fire is a zone of high seismic activity ~~[illegible]~~ which makes it less habitable

II) low population density around ring of fire

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Atlantic coast is east coast of North and South America and a much more stable zone. Pacific ocean is at the edge of North American plate, ~~Pacific plate~~ melting point pacific plate and Juan de fuca plate All these makes it a ~~to~~ zone of high volcanic activity where as Atlantic has no such conditions ~~a~~ hence less active volcanoes and volcanic activity

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15. What are the differences between the himalayan and the peninsular river systems? Why are the major delta formations made by east flowing rivers and not the west flowing ones?

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदी प्रणालियों के बीच क्या अंतर हैं? प्रमुख डेल्टा संरचनाएँ पूर्व की ओर प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियों द्वारा निर्मित की जाती हैं, पश्चिम की ओर प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियों द्वारा नहीं, ऐसा क्यों है?

Himalayan	Peninsular
(I) originate from Himalayan regions	(I) originates from peninsular regions
(II) They are perennial river systems due to constant supply of water from melting glaciers	(II) They are ephermal rivers due to dependence on monsoon
(III) They carry huge sediment load due to long lengths and form delta	(III) They have shorter routes and does not carry much sediment load and hence form Eustaries
(IV) Examples: Ganga, Brahmaputra	(IV) Examples Krishna, Godawari
(V) They flow through plains and hence carry more Alluvial load	(V) They flow through hard terrain which is difficult to erode

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major delta formations are made by east flowing rivers due to their long routes. since they travel long lengths they carry ~~sediment~~ more sediments and when reach at mouth, stratifies their sediments, major west flowing rivers such as Narmada, Tapti flow through Riff valley which is hard terrain and difficult to erode, other west flowing rivers have very short route and hence does not carry sediments and hence does not form delta.

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16. Briefly discuss the various factors affecting the salinity of oceans. What are the reasons behind the high salinity of Red Sea, North Sea and Mediterranean Sea?
महासागरों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। लाल सागर, उत्तरी सागर और भूमध्य सागर की उच्च लवणता के पीछे विद्यमान कारण क्या हैं?

Salinity is the parts per thousand of salt present in ocean water. NaCl (74%) $MgCl_2$ (3.4%) etc.

factors affecting the salinity

(I) Temperature : Higher temperature of water leads to evaporation and evaporation brings more salinity

(II) latitude : Salinity ~~increases~~ increases as we move from equator to tropics and again decreases as we move from tropics to poles. This is due to high rainfall at equator that salinity at equator is low. But due to less temperature as we move from tropics to poles evaporation decreases and salinity increases.

(III) Wind Condition : More frequent and speedy winds assist in evaporation and hence increase salinity. This is the region why oceans of southern hemisphere are more saline due to westerly winds such as

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fariocs 40s, Roaring 50s etc. where as Northern Hemisphere has ~~more~~ less wind velocity ~~also~~ hence less salinity

(iv) landlockedness : landlockedness in low latitudes increase sea surface temprature hence more salinity and ~~less~~ cooler temperature in high latitudes hence more salinity

(v) ~~Poles~~ At poles salinity increases when water converts into ice

(vi) ⊙ Rivers and freshwater lakes termination

when more rivers terminate at a sea it brings more freshwater and less salinity that's why Bay of Bengal is less saline than Arabian sea

vii) ~~More~~ Areas which recieve more rain have less saline water

→ Mediteranean sea, Northsea and red sea all are surrounded by lands and their connectivity to oceans ~~&~~ ~~that~~ and other water bodies is ~~very~~ negligible. Hence due to landlocked ness of these seas they have high salinity

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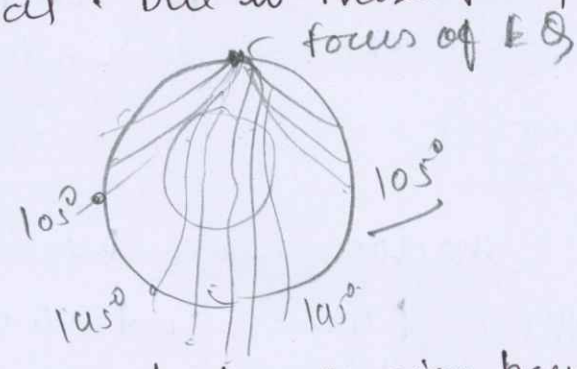
17. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and difference in method of their propagation? What do you mean by "shadow zones"?
विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकंपीय तरंगों और उनके संचरण की विधि में अंतर की व्याख्या कीजिए। "छाया क्षेत्रों" से आप क्या समझते हैं?

There are three types of Earth quake waves

(1) Primary waves (P waves)
(2) secendary waves (S waves)
(3) Surface waves

Primary waves: Primary waves are waves which can propogate through solid, liquid and gas, there speed increases as they move from less dense material to more dense material. Due to these properties they



were observed in region beyond 145° and also upto 105°

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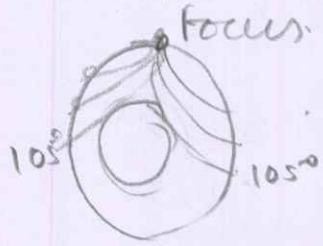
Secendary waves: These waves can travel through solid and gas but can not travel through liquid medium



secendary waves

Surface waves: These are most destructive waves and are formed when P waves and S wave transmit their energy to earth surface. They bring about destruction in life and property in surface when earth quake occur.

Shadow zones: Shadow zones were the areas where P waves and S waves are not detected.

Shadow zone of P waves is 105° to 145°
Shadow zone of S wave is total area beyond 145°

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there are areas where no effect of propagation of Earthquake waves was detected.

shadow zone of P & S waves.

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18. List the favourable conditions for formation of corals. Discuss their distribution across the Indo-Pacific. Also analyse the impact of global warming on corals.
प्रवालों के निर्माण हेतु अनुकूल परिस्थितियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। संपूर्ण हिन्द-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफ़िक) क्षेत्र में उनके वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही प्रवालों पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग (वैश्विक तापन) के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

corals are fleshy polyps which form symbiotic association with zooxanthale which provide them food through photo synthesis and corals in turn provide them support

Conditions

(I) moderate sea surface temperature of around 27°c

(II) Moderate sea salinity (35 ppt)

~~(III) less pollution~~

(III) Good, moderate PH level of sea water

Indopacific regions provide most habitable conditions for coral formation mayor coral areas include lakshadweep Island in India, Maldive Islands and the largest coral agglomeration is great barrier reef of Australia

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corals are very sensitive organisms. they are the indicators of sea water health. Global warming may impact the corals life negatively as they cannot bear a more temperature range. They survive in very narrow temperature range of $27° \pm 0.5°C$ any deviation from this lead to distress signals such as coral bleaching and death of corals.

Also global warming lead to enhancement of ~~soil salt~~ ocean water salinity ($CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2CO_3$) and since corals survive on narrow salinity range it can affect them negatively

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19. Differentiate between Geysers and Springs. Which areas are conducive for their development? Give examples.
उष्णोत्सों (गीजर) और स्रोतों (झरनों) के बीच अन्तर बताइए। कौन-से क्षेत्र उनके विकास के लिए अनुकूल हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Geyser	Spring
1. Geyser is hot water fountain characterised by high pressure	1. Spring is basically a hot water lake
2. They are very rare	2. They are Abundant are are found in Almost every part of world
3. Geysers get colour due to reaction of hot water with silica at surface	3. Springs get colour due to presence of Heat loving cyano bacteria
4. They have no medicinal value	4. Springs have medicinal values because of presence of cyanobacteria
5. Volcanic activity (Presence of magma Chamber) is necessary for their formation	5. No such volcanic activity is required they can even be formed at points of plate intersection or any other place.

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examples:

old faithful geyser
Yellow stone National Park USA

example:

Tatapani
(Chhattisgarh)
in India

Geysers are mainly developed in areas of volcanic activity where presence of hot magma chamber heats up to water and ~~this heat~~ pa and very narrow conduit is available for water to come to surface hence they seem like fountain

whereas for springs which are very common areas of plate interaction, or any other region which may provide heat is sufficient

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20. What are the important characteristics of footloose industries? Explain the factors responsible for the location of footloose industries using suitable examples from India.

फुटलूस उद्योगों के महत्वपूर्ण अभिलक्षण क्या हैं? भारत से उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए फुटलूस उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

foot loose industries are non polluting industries which does not require any specific characteristics for its location and can be located anywhere without compromising profitability. They generally depends upon light, non weight losing raw material which is easy to transport

factors responsible

1. Conductive government policies : Since these industries does not get attracted by Raw material presence, their profitability depends upon conductive atmosphere by government policies
   - for example Karnataka provides best environment for Electronics and IT Industries

2. Presence of skilled labour: These Industries are generally skill oriented industries hence high skill standards of

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labour are appreciated.

3. less pollution and conductive working space for Human resource : since these industries are mainly Human resource oriented industries, they require good condition for Human Habitation, clean Urban environment etc. Example: Banglore in Karnataka

4. Transport connectivity to major parts is appreciated by these industries so as to attract skilled labour from different parts of country and world

example: Mumbai, Delhi & Banglore

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 853)

Name of Candidate	Pradeep Kumar Deerkdi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	25483
Center	MN	Date	26/12/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Discuss the issues relating to surrogacy that have been arising in India. To what extent does the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 addresses these issues?

भारत में सरोगेसी के संबंध में अब तक उठने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2016 इन मुद्दों को कहां तक संबोधित करता है?

Surrogacy at one place turned out a 'boon' to couples who due to any reason are unable to produce and at other place provided significantly to India's GDP. lenient surrogacy laws turned India to hub of "commercial surrogacy" which gave rise to many issues which are

1. Trafficking of women to act as surrogates
2. Exploitation of vulnerable & poor women by surrogacy agents
3. No post natal care for surrogate mothers
4. Rich people escaping "labour pain" inspite of being fertile and taking surrogacy route
5. Issue of Nationality in case of foreign citizens adopting surrogacy in India

Ex. Recent case of German couple.

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6. Child is left orphan in case live-in partners residing abroad go for a child and in mean time none of them ready to accept after delivery
7. Sprawl of "surrogacy clinics"

Surrogacy regulation Bill has tackled above issues

1. Ensuring that only "Altruistic surrogacy" takes place hence no chance of commercial exploitation
2. Allowed surrogacy route only to married Indian couple for at least 5 year. Banned for foreign nationals live-in-partners, Homosexuals etc.
   Hence other issues of Nationality will not arise
3. Regulatory mechanism for surrogacy clinics by proper geographical mapping

* However experts are considering this bill too harsh since

1. It negates the rights of Homosexuals & live in partner or single parent of parenthood
2. It will lead to loss of GDP & will leave women dependent on surrogacy vulnerable & soiled.

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3. ~~A~~ finding an altruist surrogate is quite a task. Also Bill fails to mention the provision of post natal care.

Hence the Bill needs to be revisited again & should focus on an ~~b~~ approach based on ~~cen~~ protecting rights as well as curbing exploitation.

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2. It has been argued that many civil servants rise to higher levels of incompetence as their career advances. Examine the statement and discuss how far lateral entry and premature retirement can address the inadequacies of the bureaucracy.

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि अधिकतर सिविल सेवकों का करियर जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ता है, वैसे-वैसे वे अक्षमता के उच्च स्तरों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि पार्श्व प्रवेश (लैटरल एंट्री) और समय पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति कहाँ तक नौकरशाही की इन कमियों का समाधान कर सकती है?

Indian Administrative system is based on "common bureaucracy" where Indian Administrative services and other services look after the task of almost every department. such generalised service condition has its demerits such as

1. Highest posts deal with specialised functions which bureaucracy is not trained to.

2. There is no specialisation provided even after higher levels in career and any specialised training mechanism is absent

3. Due to no competition from outside it leads to casual attitude & Bureaucratic red tap. & Hen accountability

H. These challanges However are evident

But

1. General Bureaucracy has so dealt

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crisis effectively

2. Bureaucrats come from field experience and are aware of "Ground zero problems" so they are able to take higher administrative task.

suggestions such as lateral entry and premature retirement can help by

1. lateral entry ~~from~~ for specialists as higher posts will bering specialisation in service such as deptt. of finance etc.

2. Also It will act as competitive mechanism and put performance pressure on Bureaucracy

3. Premature retirement will work as "punishment to inefficiency" Hence will lead to efficient Bureaucracy

4. Although these options are present in countries like USA where specialised Bureaucracy is favoured ~~are~~ should be looked upon, ~~but~~ there should be focus on compartmentalisation of civil service above certain level to deal with specific

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tasks & training mechanism should be developed to train & prepare them for functions which they have shown special acumen in. And there should be focus on merit along with seniority as well as objective performance evaluation process so that only efficient officers can jump higher in ladder.

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3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Constitution ~~although~~ provides for "Union of India" But in spirit India is a quasi federal country with unitary bias. ~~In~~ "Holding Together" federation like India need a cooperation among both levels so as to keep it intact as well as service the local needs of diverse kind. There are different institutional arrangement such as

1. Inter state council (Article 163) which is headed by prime minister and ~~can~~ provide a deliberative mechanism for issues of common interest as well as "Hot points".

2. Zonal councils which were encouraged after state reorganisation Act 1956 which provides for cooperation between neighboring states & forces cooperative relations etc.

3. Finance commision (Art. 280) which

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devises a mechanism for devolution of "Net proceeds of taxes" to ~~between centre &~~ state as per objective criteria

4. NITI Ayog which has been formed in place of planning commision which focuses on "Bottom up approach" & provides for fulfillment of local developmental needs.

Interstate council ~~which~~ can play a critical role in ~~Hot~~ cooling the hot points of centre state relations

1. It can act as efficient mechanism & deliberative platform for interstate river water disputes and devise mechanism on consensus so that incidents of Tamilnadu-Karnataka kind avoided

2. Inter state council provides vent to the grievances of state in matters such as central excesses, Internal Security etc. ~~etc~~

3. It has ~~of~~ recommended the ~~directive~~ role which governor should play in

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dealing with state government

However Interstate state council failed in certain aspects such as

1) It has met only 11 times instead of provision of meeting 3 times in a year

2) ~~lack~~ Deprived of permanent secretariat. It has not emerged effective

Hence Interstate council need to evolve itself from a mere "on paper mechanism" to play a constructive role.

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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Idea of simultaneous elections has been mooted by Election Commision frequently and recently by our Prime-minister in lines of system in United states of America. It has both pros & cons which are as follows

Advantages

1. It will provide more time for policy implementation as many important policies and programmes are halted due to Moral code of conduct regulations

2. Top leadership is always busy in campaigning and always ~~faces a~~ faces popular pressure and gets less time for Important issues

3. continuous election here and there leads to more populist measures instead of rational governance due to demand of Instant results

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4. Wastage of money and time of Bureaucracy as well as polich which need to be shifted to service delivery

Concerns

1. since state issues & National issues are different, It may lead to diversion of attention of electorate from local issues

2. Thereat to the existence of ~~loc~~ regional parties

3. ~~since as~~ Constitutional challange in case of hung assembly or loss of confidence of legislature in government

4. many assemblies have to be dissolved prematurely to fall in line for Common elections ~~as~~

5. lack of Awareness of Electorate to separate both ~~is~~ political ~~E~~ mechanism

* Although electorate has shown its prudence in many elections where both assembly & parliament elections

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hold simutaneously and yet different parties succeeded at different levels yet before taking any such giant step proper deliberation should be done & any decision should be taken rationally.

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5. Proliferaton of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

~~Politics in India after 1967 b~~

"maximum governance with minimum government" principle has succeded in making developed countries developed where similar & related functions has been attributed to one department instead of proliferating them. India has been plagued by this disease which has lead to

1) Competition among departments to get more funds and lead to wastage of public purse

2) over lapping functions shifts the burden of accountability to abruptly and objective criterias & service delivery get affected

3) Increase in expense of Administration

4) Bureaucratic red tape increases due to more layer of clearences

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Examples can be seen ~~in~~ in overlapping functions of ministry of rural development, ministry of drinking water & sanitation and ministry of Panchayati Raj lead to ~~bratt~~ inefficiency of several schemes

Hence it is needed in India

1. To integrate similar functions under one department and draw objective criterias of accountability
2. Instead of more schemes, less schemes with more efficiency

So that we can reap the benefits of demographic dividends & ~~the~~ by making lives better, channelising energy in right direction & ~~the~~ progress toward development.

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6. The judiciary has been actively encroaching on the powers of legislative and executive authorities in India and in doing so has been doing a disservice to governance in the country. Discuss with examples.

भारत में न्यायपालिका सक्रिय रूप से में विधायी और कार्यकारी प्राधिकरणों की शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करती रही है और ऐसा करते हुए यह देश में गवर्नेंस (शासन) को क्षति पहुंचाती रही है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Judi~~

Montesquieu once said that there is "no liberty without judicial independence" and Indian constitution focus on separation of powers ~~to~~ so that all three organs of governance can focus on their domain & deliver their functions effectively. Indian system donot follow a rigid watertight compartmentalisation but check & balance approach." In this context, there has been allegations on judiciary to usurp the judicial & executive roles. Examples are

1) In case of "cash for query" SC ordered the suspension of MP's which did not go well with than speaker Somnath Chatterji

2) Judicial has dictated executive by innovations such as continuing mandamus in cases such as 2G

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scam which is the prerogative of executive

3) In order of Interlinking of river judiciary tried to dictate the policy without required expertise

4) Black money issue is another example

Although these cases seems like judicial interventions but innovations like Public interest litigations and use of extraordinary power to deliver complete social justice (Article 142) has sometimes helped to fill the legislative & policy vacuume and helped in better governance such as

1. Visakha guidelines for sexual Harassment in work places

2. Efforts in Curbing pollution such as recent ~~the~~ order banning firecrackers.

Judicial activism is necessary sometimes

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to activate executive and legislature But it should not convert to "encroachment" and Instead of turning to "super executive or super legislature it should focus on justice delivery.

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7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?

सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ़ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'ऑप्टीमल' (इष्टतम) के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

Reasons Behind dismantling plan, Non plan expenditure

1. Some expenditures such as maintenance of roads & important infrastructure were lacking adequate attention due to their classification in Non plan although maintenance & repair is a necessary part

2. To rationalise the expenditure and proper monitoring in wake of fiscal prudence and deficit control

3. To focus government policies on social needs where private players are hesitant to participate and provide more space to PPP in profitable spheres.

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New classification of 'core of the core' & core, & optional schemes which puts 6 schemes into core such as Umbella scheme for schedule tribes (van vandhan etc), Umbrella scheme for SC's & OBC's etc, and some other important schemes into core will help in

1. Rationalising expenditure according to the priority

2. Rationalisation & Targetting of schemes of similar goals in one head and avoid proliferation of schemes without any significant Budget

3. Rationalise the central, state ratio and more emphasis by Centre in universal schemes and letting states focus on schemes which demand local focus.
in wake of more devolution of taxes to states

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4.

Earlier classification of centrally sponsored, central sector & state sector schemes used to ten attention of states on centre sector schems & other emplementation issues which has been resolved now.

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8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अर्हता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Parliament amended the Representation of peoples act 1951 section 8 to do away with domicile requirement as well as shift to open ballot system. This has been criticised by various sections as

1) It works as mechanism to stuff Rajyasabha with non electable & defeated leaders by ~~a~~ party

2) Rajyasabha which was envisaged to represent the opinion of states lost its sense because ~~an~~ only ~~st~~ politician who is aware of local conditions can represent states effectively

3) open ballot ~~forces~~ whip ~~of~~ party on electors.

3) However Supreme Court in Kuldip Nayyar vs Union of India clarified that

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1. Unlill and unless members are elected by state legislature, they continue to represent state

2. open Ballot system only curbs the menace of corruption

3. constitution never encouraged condition of domicile and its parliaments prerogative to change the rules.

4. No ~~citiz~~ domicile requirement even in case of Loksabha

However some reforms can be taken to make it more representative of states interest such as

1. Equal representation to every state as in case of United States of America

2. Role of Rajyasabha in certification of money bills etc.

which will help in more deliberation and security of interest of states.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

'office of profit' as envisages in constitution which leads to disqualification of legislature has been in furore, be it the case of Delhi Assembly & parliamentary secretaries controversy or challange of election of President Pranab Mukharji by P.A. Sangama

It has been embroiled in controversy for a long time because constitution does not define office of profit explicitly and different interpretation has been followed by supreme court & election commission

significance

1. To avoid conflict of interest, those holding office of profit have been barred from ~~elec~~ being elected

2. To maintain legislative transperency

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Role played by Judiciary

Judiciary devised the criteria for office of profit in which is

a) A person appointed by government
b) An ~~person~~ appointment to a post which can be removed by Government
c) Draws sallary from government
d) Deals with public purse or can influence public purse in any manner

e)

However judiciary excluded the consultative ~~on~~ offices which requires legislative experience or advisory bodies and certain posts are excluded by representation of peoples act

However in wake of recent issues judiciary need to devise a more objective criteria ~~and~~ so that no ambiguity is left and decision can be taken on objective standard.

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10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Sixth schedule which deals with administration and devolution of powers to Tribal Advisory councils, special development boards to areas such as Vidarbha, Marathwada and Saurashtra region in Gujarat as well as Hydrabad Karnataka regions in order to cater the needs of tribal community and enviseage a ~~Minister~~ department of tribal development in Jharkhand, Madhyapradesh, Rajasthan and some other states.

They have helped in

1) Effective inclusion of tribal community and focus on develop ment challanges to suit their needs

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2) special powers to these councils helped in

Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of tribal areas of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram and devolved some powers such as

1. To devise their civil laws such as inheritance, marriages etc.
2. These District autonomous councils are composed of ~~steppe~~ representatives of tribal groups which plan development goals according to local needs
3. To conserve and preserve tribal culture & identity
4. They can control lending of money to tribal people in these areas
5. Centrals the transfer of property & tribal property rights.

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However these institutions are facing modern day challenges such as

1) upsurge militarily and secessionist tendencies ~~and~~ which cast a doubt on their efficiveness in ensuring inclusion

2) lack of development in these areas even after so many years

3) Inter ethnic conflicts with in these councils thwart the decision making process

4) Trust deficit on these bodies by common public

Hence it is required that these councils to be relooked & reshape to suit more practical needs & ensure inclusion

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11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

Panchayati Raj Institutions "Dream of Mahatma Gandhi" ~~and~~ got a constitutional validity by 73rd Amendment which added article 243 – 243 D in the constitution. Amendment empowered them politically by

1) compulsory elections after every 5 years
2) Right mix of direct & Indirect elections
3) Role of Gramsabha
4) Compulsory provision of reservation to SC, ST and most importantly women (33%)

~~These~~ 5) Explicit mention of roles in 11th schedule of constitution

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However political empowerment has not been accompanied by financial empowerment as

1. PRI are always in a lack of fund and depend upon the whim of state government for ~~fin~~ augmenting their financial needed

2. Still there is lot of Bureaucratic control over bodies ~~us~~ such as District planning committee examples: Power of Zila Panchayat CEO in Madhyapradesh to overrule elected representatives

3. Also political empowerment has not been supported by training to representative in administrative areas and resource management

To overcome these challanges following ~~suggestion~~ measures can be taken

1. Functional Autonomy to devise plans and project according to local needs with due deliberation in

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Gramsabha. This should be accompanied by a separate list on the lines of central & state list

(2) Financial resources & fix devolution of taxes along with taxing powers so as to make them financially self sufficient. This should be accompanied by effective mechanism of social audit

(3) Administrative support in learning & skill development

These measures will help in realising the dream of 'Gram swaraj' in effective manner'

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12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inspite of quite vocal about importance of RTI and insistence of chief information commisioner, judiciary has kept itself away from the ambit of RTI and in limited areas where it is permitted, high fees of 500 rupees is charged

~~Bo~~

Pros of Bringing Judiciary to RTI

1. Transperency in functioning & Appointments which will lead to appointment on merit & objective criterees ~~st~~

2. Accountability of Judiciary will be increased since ~~its~~

3. Performance of Judges can be

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brought to public domain & they will be subjected to public scrutiny. since the process of removal is quite tough, RTI will atleast work in increasing efficiency

4. will help in curbing the corruption & nepotism in Judiciary

Cons

1. RTI sometimes is guided by ~~no~~ personal interest & personal vendetta, lawyers can use it to pressurise Judges

2) Political pressure on Judiciary will be increase and their efficiency will be affected

3) since Judiciary has emerged as sancrosanct institution, its independence will be compromised

Hence it is required that Judiciary should take the challenge of opening more to public scrutiny

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and start with allowing RTI in matters such as appointments & administrative functions. in judicial functions a limit scrutiny should be devised on objective criterias so as to balance the independence and also right of people to know.

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13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure groups	political parties
① Narrow interest groups such as federation of Indian chamber of Commerce which deal with interest of Industrialists	① More inclusive and diverse interest and deals with interest of every section of society. Example: BJP
② Do not participate in electoral process	② They do participate in elections
③ Use the methods of meetings, demonstrations, letters etc to influence opinion	③ Use political ideologies & election manifesto to gather support

~~Exam~~

(41)

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Although in democratic polity political parties should be the forum which should look after the interest of every section of society, but ~~narrow~~ due to populist choices, Horrowrate bank politics & other concerns ~~mear~~ major issues such as environment is left untouched

1) In the name of development Environmental concerns are left behind

2) Political parties donot have enough expertise to scientifically analyze the repercussions of any ~~pro~~ project on environment

3) Due to diverse nature, political parties sometimes sheen objectives which are concerned with narrow group and fall prone to Industrialist & majority pressure which leave these concerns untouched

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Hence pressure groups emerge in picture which voice environmental concerns and gather public support

Examples: Green peace, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.

~~He~~
~~Alth~~
However there has been accusation on some of NGO to halt the development in India ~~due to~~ ~~foreign~~ deliberately under foreign pressures. ~~and~~ Hence political parties should rise above inadequacies and serve the purpose of enviroment.

A balance between both will help in taking India ~~get~~ to greater heights

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14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats has been seen as effective Alternate dispute resolution mechanism to reduce the burden on Judiciary and also to make justice delivery speedier. However there has been limited success due to

1) limited Awareness about Lok adalats in ~~Hint~~ Hinterland ~~State~~ rural areas

2) Since Lok adalats focus on settlement ~~o~~ with ~~bot~~ Conciliation process and does not hear argeuments of both sides, ~~it~~ ~~to~~ some potential cases left unresolved which would have required only little mediation of Judiciary

3) In civil matter people expect Lok adalats to discount heavily on Bills such as electricity etc. which if not done, does not attract people.

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IV) Issue of Accessibility and Infrastructure

measures required

1. Separate Budget and Infrastructure
2. Accountability of Judges responsible so that Efficiency can be increased
3. Provision of some amount of Medication.
4. Its applicability in petty criminal matters
5. Above certain amount right to appeal in civil matters should be provided

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What do you understand by Inner Line Permit (ILP)? Critically examine the demand of Manipuri people for the implementation of ILP in the state. What possible measures can be taken to resolve the deadlock over this issue?

आप *इनर लाइन परमिट (ILP)* से क्या समझते हैं? राज्य में ILP लागु करने की मणिपुरी लोगों की मांग का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे पर गतिरोध का समाधान करने के लिए क्या संभव उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Inner line permit is a mechanism which requires Aliens to first get permission to enter into zone which is granted this permit. Manipuri people are demanding inner line permit

1. To conserve their forest resource
2. To conserve their distinct identity and culture
3. To safeguard the exploitation of resources by aliens and Industries

4. However this involves xenophobic issues and may work toward secessionist tendencies which will be dangerous to national integrity.

Inner line permit will lead to

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isolation of manipuri people from rest of India and intermixing of ideas will be thwarted

Possible measures

1. Persuation methods : They should be made aware toward good deeds of aliens in development of other areas to wipe away xenophobic issues

2. focus on development to last mile

3. More protection of rights over minor forest produces etc.

4. More autonomy to tribal councils and ensuring inclusion of every section of society

5. outreach programmes

The focus should be on integration and confidence building so that unity of India as well as diversity and interest of every

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culture can be preserved simultaneously

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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of recent SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही *पेड न्यूज* और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Government advertisement focussing on image building of political leaders of party in power and cult making has been viewed as misuse of money which is scarce and should be utilised in development needs

supereme court took note of this on pleas by centre and states including poll bound states as initially supere court banned the use of image of politicians on Government advertisement and allowed only Perimeministers, President's ~~and~~ image to be included but on plea supereme court allowed the use of ~~of~~ image of CM's and minister of department concerned

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However supreme court guided that

1) Advertisement should focus only on developments and achievements of governments and awareness of policy etc. they should not unnecessarily grandiose politicians image on false grounds

20th law commision dealth the issue of paid news and political advertisement and focussed upon

1) scrutiny of paid news and clamping down this practice
2) Political advertisement on religious & regional lines should be avoided
3) stringent measures on channels which show paid news. etc.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Ayog which has been formed in place of planning commision is tasked with effective functioning of cooperative federalism & competitive federalism & it functions on accomodative lines such as

1. Bottom up approach instead of top down which gives importance to local needs and encrites development agendas from states

2. focus on decentralised planning and shift from "one solution to all problems" approach

3. voice of every state by Accomodating chief ministers of every state in Governing council of NITI Ayog

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4. focus on innovation with strategies such as AIM & Niti lectures ~~to~~ with focus on suiting local needs

Moreover NITI Ayog has focussed on restructuring of policies and plans in such a way that instead of dictation from centre & states get more space in policy formation ~~as~~ because they know their interests better. Hence it is clear that it had shifted from command and control approach to accomodation

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

office of speaker in parliamentary system plays an important role In Indian system it has been provided with

1. Ultimate authority to decide on disqualification in matters of defections
2. To certify a bill as 'money bill'
3. To form parliamentary committees & nominate chair persons
4. To decide on division of votes or to go with voice votes
5. In matter of suspension on grounds of misbehaviour of a legislature

~~Hoo~~ since these powers are provided so that democratic polity can function smoothly ~~Hoo~~ and every opinion is ~~ye~~ heard and deliberated upon in legislature platform.

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However sometimes speaker works on narrow partisan interest such as

1. In case of demand of division of votes ~~in~~ on appropriation bill in Uttrakhand assembly, speaker passed the bill on ~~dect~~ voice vote.

2. In cases such as Arunachal Pradesh speaker have suspended members to respective the house in his favour

3. Sometimes ~~a~~ provision of money bill is utilised to avoid Rajya sabha scrutiny.

~~In~~ Hence there is a need to speaker to work upon objective standard instead of narrow partisan interests so as ~~Ger~~ philosophy of constitution ~~prevail~~ prevails. Some suggestions are

1. In case of certificates of money bill opinion of atleast some legislature should

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be necessary as in United Kingdom

2. In matters of defection presidential role should be enhanced

This suggestion along with will to serve country will take Indian democracy to greater heights

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19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

52nd Amendment to constitution tried to curb the menace of defections which added tenth schedule. ~~and~~ listed ~~criteria~~ ~~to~~ Also subsequent 91st Amendment added more stringent & practical criterias which has helped in curbing opportunistic politics

1. Requirement of 2/3rd of members to announce a merger is used to achieve ~~within~~ on the ~~ground~~ force of money and borrow interests

2. 91st amendment limited the number of ministers to 15% of strength which has reduced the 'power of post' to attract defection

3. Evidences can be seen in post 91st Amendment politics & pre Amendment politics where frequent defections & large council of ministers was

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a common phenomena
However
Recent case of Arunachal Pradesh shows that it has yet not solved the menac completely as well as there are certain provisions which favour the ruling party

1. Role of speaker to be ultimate authority ~~has~~ involves partisan interests and ~~s~~ there are question on role of speaker such as in case of division of vote in Uttarakhand

2. Tenth schedule does not apply to pre poll alliances and small parties easily can switch sides in lure of power although they asked for vote in name of alliance

3. Tenth schedule sometimes criticised of being Autocratic as ~~per~~ Genuine dissent of legislature are curbed

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Tenth schedule can be a more effective tool if some suggestions are incorporated

1. Power of disqualification to president
2. Appliance on pre poll alliance
3. ~~effective~~ termination only in case of no confidence motion & important policy issues otherwise genuine differences should be recognized.

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20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Democratic polity in some places such as UK & India follow the "Westminster system" and ~~so~~ in places like US "presidential system" with complete separation of power But parliamentary system has worked well for diverse country like India because

1. Accountability of Executive to legislature thwarts the tyranny of executive and "constant scrutiny is ensured"

2. The Executive need to balance the representation of every section of society and every part of country in council of ministers & ministers which are also elected & Accountable to public need to deliver efficiently

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which is not the case with presidential system. This leads to inclusion geographical as well as societal

3. principle of checks and balances ensure that both the organs functions with in the limits of constitution

4. Parliamentary system has helped in ensuring that every voice is heard and policies are based on inclusion principles

Although sometimes stability of Executive and other such advantages of presidential system may be pointed to adopt a presidential system But more layers of scrutiny & accountability has ensured that parliamentary system is best suited for diverse country like India

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Pradeep Kumar Dwivedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	25483
Center	MN	Date	12/09/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

outcome budgets refers to the budgeting process linked to measureable impact of ~~b~~ budget onto the changes in indicators it wanted to bring.

It is distinct from output budget as output only measures physical indicators But outcome contains physical as well as monitorable social indicators

Hence outcome budgeting is ~~co~~ converting outlays (Budgeted amount) into outcome (change on the Ground) for example Budget Allocated for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan ~~the~~ is evaluated against quality and ~~quality~~ quantity of Improvement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Primary education level.

Although outcome budget is encouraged as most efficient form of Budgeting yet its potential is untapped largely because

I) Requirement of data collection Infrastructure : Outcome budget requires robust mechanism for collection of data from ground which requires huge resources in terms of Human skills and Physical Infrastructure. which itself requires huge investment

II) complexity of Budgeting : It requires a complex Budgeting procedure and may bode against populist measures of Democratic polity hence governments are not keen to move completely to outcome budgeting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Non measurable aspect of social impact such as quality of Education, change in behaviour limits its applicability to programmes meant for bringing behavioral changes such as swachchha Bharat mission etc.

Hence ~~no~~ No country of the world has adopted 100% outcome budgeting. Instead a right mix of outcome and line Budget is suitable for country like India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to the system of raising trees on Agriculture land along with normal crops. such as raising the trees on Boundaries and patches of unused land.

Potential of making Agriculture sustainable

1. Agroforestry provide cushion against crop loss and extreme events as trees are more resistent to extremes of weather such as drought

2. It provides supplementary income all round the year and farmer is not prone to distress sale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Agroforestry also provides protection from soil erosion and leads to efficient utilisation of wask patches within farm

Hence agroforestry has huge potential to be tapped to ~~etc~~ Double the farm income by 2022. However certain aspect hinders in tapping this potential

I) ~~Ex~~ Agroforestry demands long gestation period such as mango tree requires 20 years to give output

II) ~~O~~ landholdings in India are small and sustenance Agriculture prohibits investment in alternate avenues

~~II)~~ III) Requirement of quality seedlings and ~~sta~~ Advices.

IV) Hinders with mechanisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To address these concerns National Agroforestry policy provides for

I) Providing quality seeds and plants to farmers

II) Relaxation in norms of felling and transport of trees

III) forming collective groups of farmers to exploit economy of scale

IV) Providing free advice, assistance and help

V) Policy encourages 50% growth in Agroforestry within 10 years

Policy is step in right direction and to achieve the vision of doubling farm income by 2022, Agroforestry is carrying potential which needs to be tapped.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Non performing Assets are those loans ~~to~~ in which no Interest/ Principle recovery is made from atleast past 90 days (3 EMIs)

- ~~Po~~ Public sector Banks are suffering with huge problem of NPAs as 22% of All assests of such Banks turned into NPA

→ Asset Quality review and exposure of NPAs lead to fall in share prices of Banks going down to 2/3rd of its base value

~~Impact~~ causes

Double Balance sheet stress (Twin Balance sheet Problem) of economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

where falling corporate profits lead to companies turning to ICRL Companies and unable to pay dues.

Impacts

① Reduction in credit growth and contraction of investment which lead to contraction of economy and leading to impending crisis

② Reduction in employment generation

③ Public sector Banks are major financer of development projects, Their bad health will have ~~domino~~ cascading effects on economy

Hence NPA problem is turning out to be long drawn crisis which needs to be resolved to bring back economy into right track

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government and their effectiveness :

I) Indradhanush scheme which focussed on reforms such as appointment on commercial principle, capitalisation ~~and~~ is still a scheme in progress. Its results are yet to come

II) 5:25 scheme to convert infra sector loan into long term loans restructuring them every five years : only 1 case resolved so far

III) Strategic debt restructuring : only 2 cases resolved

IV) Giving more say to RBI by amending Banking regulation Act : 25 cases referred to Insolvency Board

Hence Government is relying hard and results are expected to come with integrated approach of RBI, Government, corporate & banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Unemployment is the condition of not getting work when a person is willing to work at present wages

~~Unemployment~~

Need of multipronged approach

focus on mere growth had to jobless growth as employment elasticity of growth fallen to 0.2 compared to 0.42 in 1991

Hence multipronged approach needed

1) To create ~~employment~~ self employment rather than wage employment so that cascading effect happens and growth trickles down

2) To bering skill set at par with global level and focus on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

export oriented sectors to ~~ce~~ as these sectors have high elasticity of employment

ii) Right mix of skill intensive and labour intensive employment to cater the demand of large unskilled labour as skill intensive service sector brought ~~out~~ less employment

iv) Intra-generational and inter-generational parity to ~~ca~~ address poverty and unemployment

various major taken by government focus on multipronged approach

i) skill India and start up India to create self employment

ii) zero Defect - zero Effect in MSME to bring Indian product at par with global standards → Exportoriented employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

III) Regulation of construction sector on balanced lines (RERA ~~Bet~~ Act) → labour intensive growth

IV) Pravasi skill ~~Beem~~ Bank: To prepare budding ~~lab~~ youth for global standards

V) MUDRA yojana to support weaker section

VI) focus on Doubling farm income by 2022 to make farming attractive avenue

Hence government is taking steps to make employment strategy multipronged and being 'development' rather than mere growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nuclear power is growing potential in line with creating 40% Non fossil capacity of India

Potential of Nuclear power

1) India has huge source of Thorium ~~and~~ & India's 3 tier Nuclear programme is in line with our capacity
→ By 2050 we have capability of becoming self sufficient in fuel if Phase 3 of Nuclear programme gets successful

2) Civil Nuclear Agreements with countries such as Australia, Japan, USA have led to resolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of issue of technology and fuel → These agreement are waiting to be exploited

3) Nuclear Power requires less logistics to transport fuel which is major hinderance looking at inefficiency of transport. Hence it scores over coal in this aspect

4) Skill set of scientists is falling in line with global standards so as to create confidence

Although the current capacity is only 7 GW But looking at the steps and focus of government potential is high

Steps of Government

1) Indigenous development of 7 GW pressurised heavy water reactors has been announced which will lead

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

i) to domestic capacity building and attaining self sufficiency

ii) on Diplomatic front, India is actively persuing civil Nuclear agreements with leading Nuclear powers

iii) India has opened its PHWR to IAEA scrutiny which will create global confidence

iv) change in supplementary liability law in line with global standards to allay the fear of Reactor developers

Government is taking all the steps to convert India into 'clean Energy' Country which is in line with INDC targets and India's commitment to power for All

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

wave to loan waivers in Other Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab has again brought into discussion the farm crisis in India

loan waivers ~~as~~ are done to

I) Relieve farmers of financial burden so that they can get rid of past crisis and start fresh

II) To compensate against the vagaries of monsoon

III) some critics relate it to populist measures as farmer constitute a larger share of votes

However its effectivity is questioned on many fronts ~~as~~

I) It creates moral Hazard to not pay debt even when farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are able to do so and discourages debt discipline → NPA issue arises

II) fiscal strength and discipline of state is compromised

III) formal farm loans constitute only a part of debt and those under the debt of informal loans are not covered

IV) sometimes one family of big farmers have 3-4 loan accounts and gets undue benifits → inclusion problems

V) It does not solve the problem but only delays it as root of the problem is left untouched

VI) Hence rather than a debt waiver need is to provide sustainable support such as

1) Integrated insurance which covers crop, livestock, life together

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) ii) Robust procurement and storage infrastructure to prevent distress sales

iii) Marketing reforms so that role of middlemen is minimized

iv) Timely and adequate credit

v) Effective MSP policy which is based on cost and 50% profit formula

vi) Advicing farmers to adjust cropping pattern on lines of agro-climatic zoning & conditions for that effective policies for crops other than Rice and wheat is required.

Government support is needed but to mitigate the problem not to delay it. Swaminathan report can providing guiding light in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District mineral foundation is ~~[illegible]~~ created under mines and mineral (development and Regulation) Amendment Act to

1. Provide benefits of revenue generated out of mining to the people who are affected by such mining
2. To bring equity of ~~pro~~ distribution of profits so generated
3. As people are true owners of MI resources and government are only custodian of it → DMF redistributes resources to where it belongs.

Challanges Associated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. DMF is based on bureaucratic structure and provides ~~no~~ less public participation hence basic issues of Bureaucratic apathy and Red tapism may lead to its inefficiency

2. It is based upon charging extra royality from mining company which may lead to fall in revenue and profits generated and may make mining an unprofitable venture which may deter private sectors participation

~~3.~~ 3. Transperency and Efficiency in deployment of fund is needed

~~4.~~ Hence District mineral foundation need to work with public and civil society to translate vision into reality.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's merchandise exports faced negative growth rate in recent time

factors responsible

1. weak global demand in line with weak global economic growth due to turmoil in chinese economy, Brexit, european crisis etc.

2. Rising sense of protectionism in western countries

3. falling prices of processed petroleum lead to fall in value of export

4. India's labour intensive export falling (Ex. shoes, cloth) due to rising

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

share of countries such as vietnam, Phillipines and Bangladesh

5. Trade facilitation agreements with European Union and many other countries in still a work in progress

Steps taken by government

1. Merchandise Export of India scheme to provide duty drawback and duty credit for merchandise export

2. Zero ~~eff~~ Defect - Zero effect : To make India's MSME generated products of global standards to increase demand of ~~Ex~~ Indian products

3. M-SIPS : Modified special Incentive package scheme to boost Electronics growth and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Increase electronics export

IV) Diplomatic efforts to go into Trade facilitation agreement with African countries and ASEAN to promote export

Merchandise export is essential item in list to promote employment and growth in India and government is taking all steps to promote it However we need more focus upon

I) Reciprocal Trade agreements and sheen 'Beg but poor attitude'

II) Enhance the value addition in sector such as Gems and Jewellery instead of just polishing and cutting to meet Global demand

So as to make India ~~an~~ a trade surplus country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cooking energy fuels such as cow dung, wood, saw dust have numerous health Hazard

I) Indoor pollution and ingestion of particulate so generated

II) Generation of carbon monooxide

III) which results into lung problems, eye sight issues and many other.

Yet clean fuel such as LPG is not available to ~~poo~~ poor masses

Due to

I) Penetration of distribution chain is not upto last mile

II) cost of clean fuel is beyond

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the financial capacity of rural poor

III) Timely availability of LPG

IV) Men awareness about health Hazards associated with Traditional fuel

only 20% of rural households in states such as Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have access to LPG and that too is used for emergency purposes; not full time.

Steps taken by government

1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala yojana to provide free LPG connection to BPL families

2. Direct benifit transfer for LPG so that subsidy burden is reduced and fund so saved can be ~~dir~~ used to generate capacity and penetration

3. Promotion to Biogas & to utilize cow dung etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challanges Associated

1. Awareness about ill effects needs to be provided → huge efforts needed

2. Efficiency of Distribution chain ~~need~~ is to ensure timely delivery.

3. Rising petroleum prices may make its access unavailable to rural poor

4.

Clean fuel is first step in direction of women empowerment and has multiplier effects on women health and other social indicators hence it needs to be pursued with fullefficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural income is completely tax free in India which consist of farmhouse income etc.

Points in support

1. Many farmers and Agricultrist are big landholding are which generate enough income ~~to~~ in comparison to ~~serc~~ service class and Businesses → Equity among groups

2. Many businessmen and other groups hide their income in the name of Agricultural income → Tax avoidance ~~and~~ ~~to~~

3. To increase India's tax base as only 4% of voters pay Income tax

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Against

1) Targetting problems: as only small share of farmers will fall into net of Income tax. Average farm Income in India is less than 20,000 Rupees.

2. farmers are dependent upon various weather and market related issues and face losses in one year while profits in another hence consistency in Income is not there which may put unnecessary burden on year of profit

3. large tax ~~infr~~ infrastructure need to be deployed → Tax expenditure may overpower revenue generated

4. ~~farmers~~ farmers are already burdened with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

many levies such as APMC etc. which leads to very little income

Hence Agriculture income although an idea needs to be discussed but time is not apt for its application.

All the stakeholders need to come on common platform and discuss all aspects before taking such steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

India has followed Administered ~~fuel~~ price mechanism for fuels such as Petrol, Diesel for long time before they were deregulated in 2011 and 2014 respectively.

→ Recent step of adjusting prices on daily basis is another step in this direction

It is significant reform as

1) It saves government of heavy subsidy burden which is largely exploited by ~~I~~ people who can afford to pay
→ petroleum subsidy formed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a large chunk of government budget and deprive social scheme of funds

2) In line with climate change and decreasing carbon emmission

3) leads to efficiency of fuel use as cost is passed to user → Development of Energy efficient Technologies

4) lead to fiscal discipline of government → Improved credit rating → less Interest burden and more fund for social sector

However APM may lead to increase in transportation and manufacturing cost due to rising fuel prices and may lead to decrease in Comptitiveness of manufacturing and service sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing is benificial to oil marketing companies

1. lead to generation of more revenue and realisation of cost → companies will remain more profitable
2. Profits so generated will lead to capacity expansion and increased global competitiveness

Concerns

1. Price fluctuation will be small and lead to less price shock

2.

Hence ~~Daily~~ Dynamic fuel pricing is step in right direction and need to be expanded to whole country gradually.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Present arrangements for Green Buildings are more voluntary in Nature than compulsory. ~~Hence~~

More arrangements are needed

1. Legal backing : To ensure compliance of Building code
2. Administrative arrangements to draft Green Building norms and ensure necessary compliances
3. Infrastructure development to make it cost effective such as cheap solar equipments, easy availability of maintenance etc.
4. Skill set of people involved ~~to~~ ~~in~~ need to be built in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

line of Global standards

5. Innovation and Research by Institutes such as TERI and more Industry - Academia Connect is required

Hence more arrangement rather than a mere Green Building code, is necessary

Building code issued by BEE

~~Net Carbon~~

1. calls for carbon neutral buildings and efficient disposal of waste generated

2. calls for efficient rain water harvesting for making Buildings less water intensive

3. Utilisation of Natural light to decrease Energy Intensity of Buildings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Building should be made as per disaster vulnerability zone standard to make it disaster resilient

Hence Bureau of Energy Efficiency took right step in direction of Green building norms but more efforts are needed and Hence effective participation of Government, Institutes and civil society is required.

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13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Air quality in Delhi NCR is always below standard level and fall in poor or severe category

~~Need~~

Graded response Action plan is about invoking measures in line with air quality such as Banning Diesel cars when quality terms to poor, Closing schools when quality is severe etc to minimise the exposure of people to bad air

Need

1. Air quality severence lead to Health problems among children and elderlies Hence they need to

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be protected

2. Awareness of people ~~and~~ about severity and intensity of the problem ~~to~~ need to be invoked which can only be done when such steps are taken

3. To decrease the pollution load in accordance with air quality so that air quality can be brought back to a normal level

Challanges in Implementation

1. Political will required
2. It may lead to halt of transport system and mobility of people will be affected
3. will lead to cut in the number of school days ~~may~~ which will affect quality of Education

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4. will lead to economic losses as well as many social issues
Hence although ~~this~~ graded response is a good idea but before its implementation, alternate arrangements needs to be ensured so that Both environment and life can be balanced.
Also there is need for long term plans rather than brisk short term ~~is~~ actions

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14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

zoonoses are diseases transferred from ~~Human~~ wild animals such as monkeys etc. to Human for example : ZIKA, MERS fever etc.

- These emerging infectious diseases are global threat because of

- Increased mobility of people all over the world lead to transport of disease from one place to another as world is more connected now.

2. Threat for India

1. India Borders the countries with low development level without adequate infrastructure

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to fight with these diseases. Hence It may fall prone to spread

2. Tropical zones are more prone to infections and India's Geogeraphical location and weather makes it vulnerable

3. India's immigeration pattern makes it more risk prone as people travelling more are from these countries

4. Health Infrastructure is weak and perepared ness level is low

Structures in place

1. ~~The~~ National Action plan Against communicable diseases provide for immediate response

2. ~~India educated~~ ministry of Health and family welfare look after all such issues.

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3. ~~W~~ India is a member of WHO and hence WHO guidelines are available

4. Indra Dhanush scheme and robust prevention (vaccination programme)

measures required

1. Increase in Awareness level
2. Declaration of Health emergency in any such threat and strict screening at airports
3. ~~M~~ Building robust Infrastructure at District level against such diseases
4. Clear ~~im~~ ~~e-migro~~ emigration guidelines in any such cases
5. Integration between centre and state.

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15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indias vulnerability to disaster is quite high

I) 59 % of land area prone to earthquakes

II) 12 % vulnerable to floods

III) 5700 kms of coastline vulnerable to storm

These disasters being heavy loss to life, economy and livelihood

Hence there is a need to mitigate them rather than manage them post happening

Hence there is a need for integration of Disaster risk reduction strategies in development paradigm such as

1. Building norms as per the

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earthquake zonation so as to make buildings earthquake resistant

2. Dams and storage infrastructure should provide cushion against flood

3. strict codes to prevent habitation of wetlands and recharge sponges in cities to ~~pro~~ protect against urban floods

4. water harvesting infrastructure to protect against drought

5. ~~water~~ cropping pattern and Agriculture on ~~clim~~ climate condition basis

These efforts are required so that overall development is based on ~~dis~~ disaster reduction lines.

However when disaster happens, Post disaster relief and re construction also provides

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opportunity to "Build back Better" so that future can be made safer and no such loss happens for that

I) Reconstruction should integrate traditional knowledge with modern technologies

II) Effective participation of civil society to build local capacity to fight disasters

III) More efficient and quick reconstruction

~~So~~ so as to make both post Disaster and Pre disaster phase fall in line and work for the same cause.

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16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Developed countries are emphasizing on TRIPS plus majors such as

1) More strict sanitary and phyto sanitary ~~maj~~ ~~meas~~ standards

2) Extended Patent protection and copyright laws doing away with provisions such as compulsory licencing and giving buffer patent protection in lieu of time lost in processing ~~30 days~~

3) These standards are contrary to the interest of developing countries

1) Developing countries need affordable drugs ~~as~~ which require norms such as 'compulsory licencing' to provide

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protection against exorbitant prices of Drugs by MNCs

2) Evergreening of patents will lead to non-access of technology to developing countries

3) More stringent sanitary and phyto sanitary norms will make the products of developing countries unfit for export and lead to widening of trade deficit

4) Labour norms discussed in TRIPS are not a blow to labour intensive economy of countries like India

However India ~~needs~~ and other developing countries are following TRIPS standards.

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Any such discussion at global level should be guided by overall welfare of the world and not dominated by narrow interests.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्सेज (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

In India All 3 arms of security forces work independently of each other and follow a different chain of command

However looking at multifaceted vulnerabilities at the border requires ~~coherent~~ synergy in strategy of Army, navy and Air force. In this context joint Doctrine has been proposed

1. It provides foundation for greater integration and interdependence
2. It will establish a broad frame work for joint planning and operation across all

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domains of conflict i.e. land, air, sea, space, cyber space

3. Doctrine will serve as reference document for all the three services to plan integrated operations

Reasons for Resistance ~~of~~ to the idea of Joint chief of staff

1. Political leadership did not wanted to have stronger armed forces → reasons from neighbours

2. ~~A~~ chief of separate forces do ~~did~~ not want to share their powers

3. the service to which CDS will belong may lead to dominance

4. ~~common~~ Political will to the idea was not enough

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Joint Doctrine is a step in right direction to enhance defence preparedness of India

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18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉंड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉंड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉंड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

money laundering is the process of converting illegal money into legal one through the steps of placement, layering and integration

many laws govern money laundering such as Prevention of Money Laundering Act etc. However they proved largely ineffective as

1) India is booming black money market and inspite of All the laws parallel economy is prevalent

2) Present law puts a cap above which case will be dealt under PMCA which is exploited

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by criminals

3. many sections of present law make it compoundable offence of civil category

4. 4.

hence government is planning to bring a separate law as money laundering is directly related with terror activities and tax theft which is major blow in governance

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Don't write anything this margin
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19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

critical Information infrastructure consist of finance, transport, security related data. It is preferred target of attack because

1. Attacker is at inherent advantage withrespect to defense as it ~~consists~~ breaching security is more easy compared to securing networks

2. It lead to huge blow to stability ~~to~~ of system such as ~~E~~ Banking, transport without really entering into physical space & hence more gain in less risk to attacker

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3. Critical Information Infrastructure has many weak links ~~such~~ as due to its wide geographical spread → more vulnerability

Steps taken by government

1. formation of CERT-In (Computer Emergency response teams) for sectors such as Power, finance etc.

2. Establishment of NCIIPC → (National Critical Information Infrastructure protection centre)

3. Cyber swachchhta kendra to clean cyber infrastructure and make it less vulnerable

4. Guidelines to Banks regarding cyber security as such as cyber security officers etc.

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cyber security is new ~~to~~ vulnerable area and it needs to be emphasized to make India a developing powerhouse.

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20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Recent skirmishes between India and China in trijunction area of Doklam (India, China and Bhutan Trijunction) brought into focus the Border disputes between India and China

Issues involved

1. India maintains it to be Bhutan's Territory while China is asserting its sovereignty
2. India has agreement with Bhutan to protect its sovereignty in case of external threat
3. Chinese presence and road development will provide it

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upper hand in that area and narrow siliguri corridor may be threatened

4. challenges faced by India in Chinese border

1. Territorial with myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan : India need to balance its diplomatic relationships with all these countries to avoid chinese aggression

2. Deployment of multiple forces as some of the border is guarded by ITBP while some by Army → Unity of command is not there

3. Difficult hilly terrain → movement of troops is difficult and so is monitoring

4. Pakistan and China nexus over

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Kashmir issue and non clarity of Border

steps taken by India

1. India maintained that All issues should be resolved by talk and not by Aggression
→ Diplomatic respect

2. 5 layer Border security consisting of Night vision cameras, surveillance radar, Thermal imaging etc.

3. Maintained its relationship with neighbours so as to buffer against chinese aggression

India-China border is bone of contention which need to be tackled diplomatically.